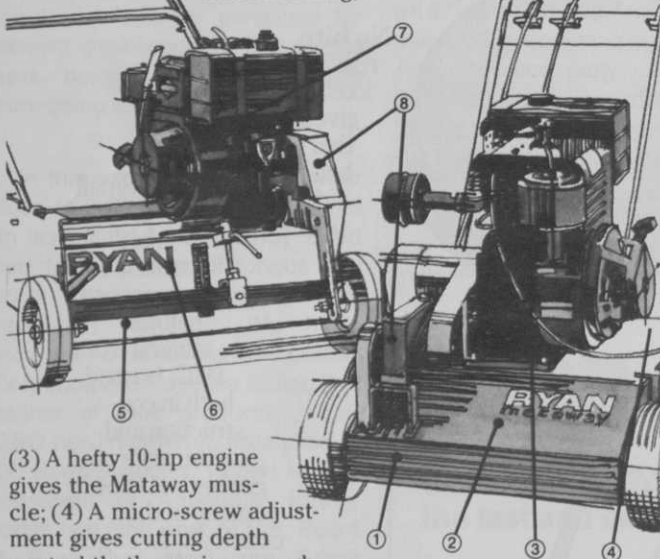


Nobody else builds power rakes like Ryan.

For more than 18 years, the Ryan Mataway® and Ren-O-Thin® power rakes have set increasing standards of toughness, durability and performance. Here's why.

(1) The Mataway's self-propelled upmilling action and 19" swath lets you cover up to 10,000 sq. ft. per hour;

(2) Snap-in blade sets offer normal, wide or narrow slicing;



(3) A hefty 10-hp engine gives the Mataway muscle; (4) A micro-screw adjustment gives cutting depth control that's precise enough to deep slice greens accurately; (5) The Ren-O-Thin cuts a wide 18" swath; (6) A floating front axle follows the contours of your turf; (7) Choose the gutsy

7-hp Ren-O-Thin IV engine, or the economical 5-hp Ren-O-Thin III; (8) All Ryan power rakes are built to deflect debris from the operator as they power rake.

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News

New minimum wage takes effect

A new federal minimum wage of \$3.10 took effect January 1, of this year. It was an increase from \$2.90 and will affect more than 5 million workers. The percentage of tip credit which can be applied toward the minimum wage for tipped employees was reduced at the same time from 45 to 40 percent. The government defines tipped employees as those who receive regularly and customarily, more than \$30 a month in tips. The annual gross volume of business done now requires \$325,000 before employers are required to pay minimum wage. This was a raise from \$275,000. The dollar volume will further increase to \$362,000 after Dec. 31, 1981.

In addition, the Labor Department has announced that certain state and local government activities will now come under the minimum wage and overtime requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Eight activities are listed, including production and sale of organic fertilizer as a by-product of sewerage processing, and production, cultivation, growing or harvesting of agricultural commodities for sale to consumers.

CC drinking water may need testing

If you don't get drinking water from a city or county water system, do have your own private water supply, served drinking water to an average of at least 25 people daily during at least 60 days of the year and most of your customers are travelers or occasional users of your water (not permanent residents), you might now have a "non-community water system". You could be required by law to test the water.

The American Water Works Association has a booklet entitled "Safe Water" which describes tests and explains how to monitor drinking water regularly. You can contact them at 6666 W. Quincy Ave., Denver, CO 80235. The booklet is \$1.50.

Federal contractors to lose private dues

The Department of Labor's

Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) has proposed rules that would bar federal contractors from paying employee dues to private clubs with discriminatory membership practices policies. OFCCP contends that the rules would eliminate the unfair job advantage which members of discriminatory organizations have over non-members and that those barred from club membership because of their race, color, sex, religion, or national origin are often restricted in job opportunities, because those who belong to such clubs have access to valuable business connections and promotional potential.

Under the new proposal, employers would have to document whether or not they paid membership fees to biased clubs and, if so, whether any resulting business or professional advantage accrued to subsidized employees.

The National Club Association is opposed to the proposal and is asking for a concerted effort for members to voice their opposition to their Senators and Congressmen.

The proposal was scheduled to be printed in the January 22, "Federal Register." Written comments will be accepted for 60 days following. Comments and questions should be directed to E.E. Mitchell, Director, Division of Program Policy, Office of Federal Contract Compliance Program, U.S. Dept. of Labor, Washington D.C. 20210, phone 202/523-9426.

Gypsy moths trapped in two new states

Gypsy moths were trapped in Oregon and Nebraska for the first time in 1979. There were also 25 counties in other states that reported trapping gypsy moths for the first time. These included Los Angeles and Santa Barbara counties in California; Orange and Hernando counties in Florida; Dekalb, Henry and Jefferson counties in Illinois; Garrett county in Maryland; Kalamazoo, Lake and Muskegon counties in Michigan; Dakota county in Minnesota; Craven county in North Carolina; Brown, Clark, Huron, Medina and Ottawa counties in Ohio; Greens, Mercer and Washington counties in Pennsylvania; Georgetwon county in South Carolina; and in Culpeper, Floyd and Montgomery counties, Virginia.

A moth was caught in each of two traps in Clackamas county, Oregon, and in a trap in Lancaster county near Lincoln, Nebraska.